THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1880. Amusements To-day

Abbay's Park Theatre-A Saffet Besuty. Amer can Institute - Kantistion, Booth's Theatre - Cinterell. Rijon Open House. - The Sunw Flower, Daly's Theatre - Our First Families. Grand Open House - Otto, a German. Haverly's Theatre - Description. May riy's 5th Avenue Theatre-in American Girl. May, ely's 6th Avenue Thentes—An America Kenter & Blait's Comerct Halls—Concert Madison Square Thentre—Hatel Kirks Mcterpolitins Concert Mail, Broadway, this to Athbee Sandes—The Duke's Mich. Ban Francisco Minstelle, Broadway and 19th at. Standard Theatre-Girofe Girofa Theatre Combque-Mulligan Guard Firele Vallack's Thouter—4s You Like It Vindoor Theatre—Unde Tom's Cabin

## TRUTH EVER TO BE REMEMBERED What the House of depresentatives Declare Three Years Ago.

From the Congrussional Record, Vol. V., Part III., Page 2,220

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States. That it is the duty of the House to declare, and this House does hereby solemnly declare, that Samuel J. Tilden of the State of New York received one hundred and ninety-six electoral votes for the office of President of the United States, all of which votes were cast and lists thereof signed, certified, and transmitted to the seat of Government. directed to the President of the Senate, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, by electors legally eligible and qualified as such electors, each of whom had been duly appointed and elected in a manner directed by the Legislature of the State in and for which he cast his vote as aforesaid; and that said Samuel J. Tilden having thus received the vote of a majority of the electors appointed as aforesaid, he was thereby duly elected President of the United States of America for a term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1877; and this House further declare that Thomas A. Hendricks having received the same number of electoral votes for the office of Vice-President of the United States that were cast for Samuel J. Tilden for President as aforesaid, the said votes having been cast for him by the same persons who voted for the said Tilden for President as aforesaid, and at the same time and in the same manner, it is the opinion of this House that the said Thomas A. Hendricks of the State of Indiana was duly elected Vice-President of the United States for a term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1877.

## Indiana.

No doubt the situation in Indiana will be changed by the coming in of returns from the outlying counties; but there is no probability that this change will be sufficient to affect the general result. It is safe to assume that the State has gone for the Republicans.

This is as great a surprise to the Democrats, and as great a blow, as the Maine election was to the Republicans. It turns the probabilities of the case in favor of the election of GARFIELD.

But if the Democratic managers will draw from it the lesson which the Republicans drew from Maine, and go to work with zeal, energy, and resolution, they can reverse this probability and certainly elect HAN-COCK. They have been entirely too confident. They do not seem to have applied that wisdom which the facts required. Three weeks still remain before the election of November; and victory is yet within the grasp of the Democracy.

# What Must Now Be Done.

The election in Maine was a lesson and a warning to the managers of the Republican party. It showed that States which they s certainly Republican might r be Republican after all. They saw at once that work, unceasing work, and work everywhere, was indispensable to success. And they have acted accordingly ever since.

The result of the elections on Tuesday in Ohio and Indiana is a similar lesson and a like warning to the managers of the Democratic party. Harder work than has yet been done is indispensable to Democratic success in the end.

Not only harder work in the West, but more harmony in the East is essential. Every one recognizes how much depends upon the vote of this State. The two great Democratic strongholds in this State are the cities of New York and Brooklyn. And here we are almost upon the eve of the Presidential election, and there is not yet a united Democracy in either city!

There is just one way to unite the Democ racy in these cities, and only one. That is to nominate honest and competent candidates for office, whose integrity and ability cannot be questioned.

In New York there must be no servile pol-Itician nominated for Mayor; no ignoramus nominated for Register; no mere puppet nominated for either of the judicial offices which are to be filled at the approaching election. The Democratic ticket must be one which shall command the respect of voters, not demand their apologies for voting it.

In Brooklyn the Democrats can only poll the traditional majority for which Kings County is famous by nominating a candidate whose record is beyond suspicion for the important office of District Attorney.

We speak of these cities because Demoeratic success in the State of New York is dependent upon them; and the Democrats must succeed in the State of New York in

order to carry the country. Work, work, work, everywhere, and a united Democracy in the State of New York, by the nomination of the bost candidates in its great Democratic cities, are absolutely necessary to assure the election of Gen. HANCOCK as President of the United States.

Torpedoes in War. The Peruvians have played a second torpedo trick on the Chilian fleet, which, like the first, was completely successful, shattering a vessel to fragments. A short time since, at Caliao, the war ship Loa was destroyed by a torpedo launch disguised as a fruit boat, that appeared to have broken adrift without the knowledge of its owners. This innocent looking craft quietly floated with the tide until it struck the Loa, when it exploded, tearing the Chilian vessel to pieces, and killing nearly all on board. A few weeks later, in the port of Chancay, the Chilian sloop of war Covadonga picked up at sea what appeared to be an empty boat, which, on being hoisted aboard, exploded and sunk the Covadonga in a few minutes, only four of her crew being saved.

Thus each new war of which naval operations form a part, exhibits increased reliance on that terrible appliance of destruction, the torpedo, whose possibilities have only began to be developed. Peru shows herself alive to the progress of modern mil-

itary mechanism in providing a supply of torpedoes, and in using them with accuracy and success. In the addition of disguise and deception to enhance the ordinary deadliness of torpedo warfare, she has proved berself an adept beyond precedent; and the moral effect of her two latest exploits with the torpedo may be even greater than the material destruction of her enemy's war ships, by reason of the distrust it will inspire should the war be further prosecuted. It is rather surprising, however, to find an English military service journal denouncing the destruction of the Loa in the

ollowing strain: Anything more debasing to a nation's morality than he adoption of such means as these to overcome its cuemes cannot be conceived." We consider there is a very unsiderable difference in attacking a vessel with a tor considerable difference in attacking a vessel with a tor-pedo launch and with this fruit-and-vegetable-disquised piece of Satanic mechanism. With a proper lookout en-board, the bons fide torpedo launch could be seen com-ing, and if a vessel were commanded effected sity, sike would be surrounded at some distance by a cordon of her own boats avery hight when at anchor near an enemy's coast or ships. If these persuations are not taken, then the r ships. If these precautions are not taken, then the neequences must be faced. But who would dream of destruction proceeding from a boat load of fruit which appeared to have broken admit and to have been lost by its owners? This is on a par with poisoned wells and such like savage artifices, and wholly unworthy a so called Christian power in the nineteenth century. We have always regretted the introduction of the torpede into mayal warfare. We think it unscamanlike and certainly m-English. But if other powers have them, so must we and we must have the best-which means the mos destructive. We would half with satisfaction any tenweapon. Craftiness has an advantage over bravery. and weakness over strength, when such means are adopted for overcoming our roes."

There is something odd in a professional opinion that while the secret mining and blowing up of a hostile fort is legitimate and Christian conduct, the destruction of a hostile ship by a disguised torpedo is immoral and Satanic. It is odd, also, to see the working of that insular spirit which pronounces the torpedo un-English. Great Britain is the chief maritime power of the world. She can easily protect her islands by her fleets, and, if need be, attack foreign countries with them. Naturally she does not need torpedoes to keep away foreign vessels from her shores, whereas torpedoes are liable to destroy her own attacking fleets on foreign coasts, and defeat her projects of invasion. Accordingly, they are un-English.

Peru is developing in her practice the utility of the torpedo as a coast-defence weapon. Undoubtedly it may be used in attack, and even in paval duels on the high seas. But its primary function is to neutralize the naval superiority of an aggressor who undertakes to blockade or bombard coasts and harbors. It is naturally the veapon of the defence. It warns great squadrons to keep their distance, and to beware of shelling cities filled with men, women, and children. The stronger naval power would gladly make a compact with the weaker not to employ torpedoes on either side. Chili, baving at length secured a naval as well as military superiority over the allies, would be willing to agree with them, should the war go on, to abstain from torpedoes as barbarous. England would agree to the same thing with her enemies. Weakness has an advantage over strength when such means are adopted," says the British Broad Arrow. Very likely; but when was it laid down as a law of war that the weaker nation is to be barred by Christian principle from getting the advantage by torpedoes, if it can, over the stronger nation, whose strength is employed to destroy it? Besides, what is war?

## Mr. Bryant's List of Solecisms. It is known that the late Mr. BRYANT drew

up a list of words and phrases which he held to be indefensible, and which writers for his journal, the Ecening Post, were enjoined to avoid. The correctness of this index expurgatorius has been sometimes questioned on this side of the Atlantic, but, so far as we know, it has not been subjected until very recently to a rigorous scrutiny on the part of any English critic. That has now been done, however, in the Nineteenth Century by Mr. FITZEDWARD HALL, who dis- Mr. HALL deems for the most part shallow the most peremptory way Mr. Pry ANT's competence as a judge of good English. We do not, by any means, approve of the contemptuous tone in which Mr. HALL allows himself to refer to an American author of ability and eminence. We think many of his expressions in exceedingly bad taste, considered as applied to one who is no longer able to justify his own opinions, and whose memory is affectionately cherished in this country. Neither do we think it pertinent to the question of Mr. BRYANT's correctness in placing certain words under the ban, to show that in his own writings he had repeatedly employed the very idioms which sis matured and enlightened judgment rejected. Much less can his verdict as to certain points specifled be impugned on the ground that he neglected to include in his list other errors of which he was guilty in his own practice. It may be true, as Mr. HALL asserts, that Mr. BRYANT, at his best, did not write good English; but it was much to his credit that as time went on he certainly wrote better English than was exhibited in his earlier books. Nor will any rightthinking person be disposed to echo the sneer flung by Mr. Hall at what he terms the "late culture" of Mr. BRYANT, as if it were not an honor to the man that the process of self-education was fruitfully carried on up to the last hour of his life. Aside, however, from the inquiry whether

Mr. BRYANT's own diction did or did not swerve widely from the accepted English model, we are all of us concerned to know whether the words and phrases stigmatized in his well-known schedule are really open to objection. On this head the judgment of an Englishman whose opinions are clothed with some authority in the eyes of his fellow countrymen, is of obvious moment when we consider that Mr. BRYANT supposed himself to be supplanting American vulgarisms by approved Euglish idioms. Mr. BRYANT proscribed, for instance, such words as "afterwards," "aggregate," "average," "aspirant," "commence," "conclusion," "nominee," "notice," "portion,'s "state," "above" in the sense of "more than," and some thirty other words, every one of which, it is affirmed by Mr. HALL was used by Lord MACAULAY, together with such phrases as "would seem," "to be mistaken in," and "try an experiment," which were specially obnoxious to the American critic. Going over these words in detail, Mr. Hall points out that to displace " tele gram" by "despatch" would be to prefer indistinctness to neology, since a despatch many be of many sorts besides telegraphic The same exception may be taken to Mr BRYANT's rejection of "nominee" in favor of "candidate," for obviously there may be several candidates before a convention, only one of whom can be the nominee. Again, if such words as "state." "repudiate," and "locate" are unendurable-wnich, by the way, is denied-why, Mr. HALL asks, should not "statement," "repudiation," and "location" be dismissed along with them? And may one, he adds, no longer "repudiate a wife?" He suggests further that "interment," "disinterment,"

"misstate," and "unnoticed" would have to

go out with "inter," "interment," "state," and "notice." The use of the adverbial prior to," instead of "before," which Mr. BRYANT condemned, is said to be supported by respectable authority in England; and the phrase "we are mistaken in" is pro-

nounced far better than the substitute, "we mistake in." As to the demurrer to "conclusion" in the sense of "close," this, it is averred, implies a restriction of "conclude "to the sense of "infer." Passing to other items in Mr. BRYANT's list, Mr. HALL asserts that "quite large," unqualified by a negative, is in many contexts good English, while such an expression as "not quite large enough" is manifestly correct in any collocation of words. Another interdicted adjective, "material," is shown to be not only proper, but indispensable, in such a phrase as "a material difference." As to Mr. BRYANT's preference for "seems' over "would seem," embodied in one of his prohibitory mandates, this, Mr. HALL thinks, evinces "an almost incredible contempt for the sanction of the best English writers:" and he adds that "a man most be dreaming" who does not at once feel the difference between "seems" and "would seem." Indeed, many of the words forbidden by Mr. BRYANT are adjudged by this critic to be far more legitimate than the title of his best-known poem. "Synopsis" is right, and so is "autopsy," but "Thanatopsis" is declared just as indefensible a formation as "telegram," which Mr. BRYANT would not tolerate in his newspaper. The title of the poem, we are told, should have been "Thanatopia," or "Thanktopsy."

We have said that Mr. Buyant's positive assertions as to correct usage are not to be overruled merely because other solecisms to which he was himself addicted may have escaped rebuke at his own hands. Another part of Mr. HALL's criticism seems decidedly more pertinent. It may, perhaps, be fairly questioned whether Mr. BRYANT was justified in putting forth his prohibitory list. sequent date were pretty thickly strewn with the forbidden words and phrases. Mr. HALL shows that a letter written during the poet's last visit to Europe would, under the latter's own rules, have been entirely inadmissible to the columns of the Evening Post. In one short paragraph, for instance, we find such words and idioms as "telegram," "aggregate," "materially," "realized," "repudiate," "authorosses," poetess," "conclusion," "average," "viinity," "afterwards," "it is stated," "are mistaken in." "experiments have been tried," and "would seem." And it is certainly curious, when we remember that "oration" was one of the words prohibited, to observe that as lately as 1873 Mr. BRYANT brought out a volume of his own composition entitled "Orations and Addresses." In the same book we find "parties" in the sense of "persons," the substantive "progress," the verb "state," "spent" in the sense of "passed," "tariff" with the meaning of "rate;" also "telegram" and "party record." It is suggested that the reviewer of the Evening Post would have been in an awkward quandary had he been asked to make this volume the subject of a notice.

Mr. HALL regards what he terms Mr BRYANT'S "fantastic and parcel-learned affectation" of purity of speech as merely a salient exhibition of the misplaced precisionism which he has observed in many educated Americans. He attributes their frequent and sometimes ludicrous failures in the effort to employ immaculate English to ignorance, or at least misappreciation, of those precedents of good usage by which Englishmen are content to abide. Dwelling in a community in which there is a constant tendency to divergence from English standards, the would-be purists among us are in the habit of deterring with too absolute submission to the decision of sundry English and Scotch self-appointed arbiters touching what is and is not good English. These professed experts in idlom, whose writings Americans are apt to accept as the utterances of profound philologists, pretenders and criticasters, whose brazen self-assertion is their main qualification for the rôle of ARISTARCHUS.

# Who Made the Money?

According to the statements in GRANT'S interview with FOWLER, there was a corrupt job in the Louisiana levee bonds, by which somebody made money. He gave Shekidan credit for removing the Commissioners who were denounced as venal and unworthy, and he charged HANCOCK with removing SHERIDAN's appointees and, by implication, with intending to restore the former Commissioners, after he assumed command of The record shows that SHERIDAN appoint-

ed a "new Board of Levee Commissioners May 3, 1867," and subsequently "reinstated the old Board of Levee Commissioners July 27, 1867." HANCOCK did not take command until four months after these changes, and therefore had nothing to do with them. Now, the question may be properly asked,

if the old Board was unworthy of confidence, as GRANT alleges, and the new Board was composed of "good men," why did Sheri-DAN turn out his own men and reinstate the

bad men, whom he had dismissed for cause: Who profited by that transaction? Is there not reason to suppose that BARCOCK and his colleagues of GRANT'S staff, who were subsequently caught in all the jobbery about the White House, were the parties benefited, if any money was made out of the operation? They lost no opportunity to convert their influence into currency, and when they became involved with any of the Rings they were sure of GRANT's protection, both as General and as President.

The Chairman of the Republican National Committee telegraphs to HAYES:

"Democratic slanders have been refuted by Ohio's This is rather vacuely worded, but JEWELL's idea-if Jewell can be said to have ideas-is discoverable. To Garrield the Chairman

elegraphs in more explicit terms; "The Democratic commission up to this time has been mainly one of signifier on your fair name. Foregratulate you upon the result in Olive resterday. The latte draphy of the fresh that the fresh commission to the fermional terms of the accomplete and unanswerable returning of their calcumities."

It is a proved and notorious fact that R. B. HAYES of Onio has been occupying for three rears and some odd months past an office to which the people by their electoral colleges chose SAMUEL J. TILDEN of New York. It is also a proved and notorious fact that during ils a rvices in Congress James Abram Gab-FIELD of Ohio has taken bribes, and has added o this crime the other crime of false swearing. When the Republican party presented him to the country as its cardidate for the office of President, now (caudulently usurped by his fellow Ohioan, R. B. HAYES, it became not only the right but the duty of the Democratic and independent bress to keep these facts before the people. This is what Jewell calls slander

and calumnics. JEWELL has a muddled notion that these facts have somehow been affected or mitigated by the voting in Ohio on Tuesday. That is where JEWELL makes a mistake.

It is certainly to be regretted that the majority of the people of Ohio should allow their partisunship to put them in the position of seem-

ing to approve fraud, bribe taking and false But the facts in the cases of GARFIELD and HAYES are precisely the same to-day that they were on Monday. Ballots are potent for some purposes, but they cannot cleanes soiled

scords or deodorize tainted regutations. At the Cooper Institute last evening a minted preacher pleaded the cause of a tainted

politician. What political philosophers our modern speculators are was strikingly shown on Monday. They ran up wheat 3% cents a bushel in the morning on the strength of the European complications, and in the afternoon when the report of the surrender of Dulcigno came they knocked it down again 5 cents a bushel.

Connecticut and New Jersey are not very large States, but their electoral votes are going to be objects of interest to both parties this year.

One of the three engines that pump water for the city of Brooklyn has broken down, and probably a month will be needed to put it in forking order again. If anything should now happen to either of the remaining engines those of the Brooklynites who use water would be in a pretty pickle.

The ROBESONS, BELKNAPS, BABCOCKS, and

SHEPHERDS rejoice and are merry. The American horses in England still pick up an occasional victory, and Mr. J. R. KEENE'S two-year-old colt Foxball secured one yesterday by the capture of the Bedford Stakes at Newmarket. Less fortunate in the Select Stakes for three-year-olds were Mr. LORILLARD'S Mistake and Mr. M. H. SANFORD's Mirth, the forner finishing fifth and the latter seventh.

It is in accordance with the fitness of things that BEECHER should be making stump speeches for GARFIELD.

President GUARDIA of Costa Rica, who is an ambitious soldier, has just decreed the suspension of the National Constituent Assembly, put a number of citizens in prison, and made himself dictator. The republic is a very little when we find that his own writings of a sub- | one, but Gen. GUARDIA perhaps thinks it large enough for the rôle of a Louis Napoleon.

> One point of dissimilarity between the Hou, MARSHALL JEWELL and GEORGE WASH-INGTON IS, that the Hon. MARSHALL JEWELL netimes slops over. Witness his despatches to GARFIELD and HAYES.

GORDON Pasha says that Egypt is about to annex the Danakil coast, on the Red Sea, in order to completely blockade Abyssinia from he sea, and that it will cost a quarter of a milion dollars annually to do it. It has already ast Egypt several wars, each represented by many millions of dollars, to endeavor to cut off his outlet of Abyssinia, and King John can be relied upon to cost Egypt still another war beore submitting to the encroachment on his commerce

CARL SCHURZ has refused to speak in the ame had with Ewory A. Storm. - Known City Times. And yet Stongs is not a beneficiary of the Electoral Fraud.

Paterson is now suffering far more than Brooklyn from drought, since in the latter the evils of a short water supply are only feared, but in the former they are felt. The Paterson factories are in trouble from this cause, and many operatives who can ill afford to remain die are forced to do so. It is the clerk of the eather who has struck work this time, and many mills that depend on water are the vicims. It is noticeable that England is complaining of drought in some sections, whereas often it happens that when there is drought or one side of the ocean, there is deluge on the

A military correspondent of the Pioneer Press at Fort Stevenson, Dakota, writes that the Berthold Indians " have one of the finest garlens ever seen west of the Red River, and their regetables are far ahead of their pale-faced rothers' crops." This information from source not likely to be unduly prejudiced in the red man's favor, is in strange contrast with the theory that the Indian is good for nothing

Defacing picturesque scenery with adverising placards and daubing upon sublime erags, in enormous letters, the names of busi ness firms are practices that have long been denounced: a party of somewhat pretention tramps, travelling in the far Northwest, have on unoffending nature. At Scattle, the other day, the HAYES-RAMSEY-SHERMAN tourists saw a grand spectacle, in an army of snowy mountains, forming the background of a beautiful coast scene in front. Whereupon, "two unnamed mountains, rising far north of Seattle in the Casende range, and visible from the bay, were by upanimous consent christened respectively layes and Ramsey." Common gratitude to nature for the scene ought to have prevented such a base use of it. But possibly the two mountains thus alleged to have been unnamed may have been heard of by geographers before, and names already accepted may checkmate this attempt of Hayes and Ramsey to inflict their own upon these maltreated mountains.

Possibly it might be well to console those immigrants who are said to be disappointed. on arriving in New York, at not finding the streets paved with gold, by sending them to Las Placitas in New Mexico. The village is ouilt on a ledge of rock, which local authoritie estimate to be able to yield from \$3,500 to \$5,000 worth of gold per ton. The vein is calculated to be 84 pages wide by 9,000 feet long, so that if the estimates are true the village streets and lots, too, are paved with gold. A writer with numble fagey might find the scene of a romance or play in Las Placitas.

## RHODE INLAND DEMOCRATS. Nomination of Presidential Electors and Con-

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 13.-The Democratic State and district conventions were held to-day. Full delegates were present. The Hon. Nathan T. Verry was chosen Chairman of the State Convention, and in his remarks he said that he believed that the verdict of Indiana in November would be for the Democratic party. The nomination of Presidential electors, which was the business of the Convention, was not effected without some display of teeing. The Hon. J. R. Barnaby was unanimously nominated, but there maranty was unanimously nominated, duthers was some apposition to the nomination of Mr. Wm. B. Beach, which caused some exciting discussion. A ballot was taken resulting in the nomination of Mr. Stephen P. Slocam. The Hon, A. B. Lewis was next named and, although one delegate characterized the nomination as an improper one, Mr. Lewis was nominated on the third ballot. Mr. Charless E. Gorman was nominated after three ballots had been taken.

The First District Congressional Convention was then held, Mr. Isaac Lawrence of Newbort, The First District Congressional Convention was then held. Mr. Isaac Lawrence of Newbort, the Chairman, was nominated, after the B-n. Nichons Van Glock, who had been first nominated had decimed. The Second D-strict Congressional Convention was organized by the election of Mr. John C. Edits as Chairman. Mr. Edits spoke of the corruption that had been proven against the Republican candidate for President. Mr. Edits also spoke of the building at that was being done in Bhode Island, where employers are said to threaten their workman with discharge unless they vote the Republican tacket. The Hon, Franklin Treat of Warwick was then nominates for Congress. An attempt to one delegate to have a tariff resolution incorporated in the platform caused considerable discussion. The resolution adjusted to the appointment of a complet on to frame a fariff law, and also calls for the appointment of a complete in to frame a fariff law, and also calls for the registry law and property qualification. The resolution was tabled.

The Removatas to tagiff are having a great forcellight procession, fully three thousand men being in line.

The first day of the thoroughbred cattle sale, sinder the management of Peter C. K-florg & to, at t. e. old railroad building. Sixty-fourth effect, near Second avenue, was fairly allemed ye terday. Pifty-six head of calls were sold. The indicing was not ovely. The highest price paid for any sums; was pair for Anne Goldon t, a cw. behalt by Henry Havemeyer of this city for \$4.6. The sair realized \$6,715.83.

FOXBURG'S BOY MILLIONAIRE low he Built a Rival Hattread that is Now

Almost Without a Bival.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 10 .- When the excitement over the great oil strikes in Clarion County a few years ago was at its beight, s railroad was built from the village of Emlenton. on the line of the Allegheny Valley Raitroad, to Clarlon, the county seat. Foxburg was a place that had been called into existence four miles further down the Allegheny River by the oil discoveries. The land on which it was built and for miles about it belonged to the estate of phia named Fox. The great interests of this estate were managed by William L. Fox, a son of the deceased manufacturer. He was only 20 years of age. That Foxburg had been ignored by the projectors of the lenton road angered the young millionaire. He at once began the construction of a road from his town to Clarion. The roads were both of the three-foot gauge. Fox's railroad was compelled to climbs hill about 500 feet high to get a start out of Foxburg. This was done by a series of zigzags that carried the road over a distance of several miles, yet left it only a mile or so from Foxburg when the summit was reached. Both roads were finished. W. L. Fox was made President of the Foxburg road. The competition between them was so sharp that neither road made money. Finally the stockholders of the Emlenton road succumbed to the wealthy 'boy President.' He secured stock enough in the rival road to control it, and both roads passed under his management. He agreed to keep the Emlenton branch open and run special trains upon it between Emlenton and Jefferson Station, where it joined the other road for Clarion.

Last winter President Fox died suddenly. A favorite conductor of his had been shot and killed by a passenger whom he had put off of a train because he refused to pay fare. Mr. Fox took a leading part in proceduling the assassin. It was in obtaining the pisiof that the murder was committed with, and running heariy a mile to get on the train for Clarion, which was waiting for him, that President Fox so exhausted himself that he died in his seat in the car near the spot where the conductor was shot. Alter his dean the vast interests of the Fox from his town to Clarion. The roads were both

bnusted himself that he died in his seat in the car near the spot where the conductor was shot. After his deam the vast interests of the Fox estate began to flag. There was no head to them. Among the changes that followed was the gradual decrease of business on the Emieuton railroad. The succeeding management of the railroad issued orders that all freight for shipment to Charlon and intermediate points, from other raids, must be sent via Foxburg. This took all of that business off the Emienton branch. Then train after train was withdrawn from the branch, until only one a day was run for the accommodation of the Emienton people.

a day was run for the accommodation of the Emienton people.

Last week a meeting of the directors was held in Emienton. A report from their engineer was received that he nad ex mined the trastles of the Emienton branch. They are numerous and very high, and are built of hemlock timbers. The engineer said that the timbers were greatly decayed, and jeopardized the lives of passengers and employees. A majority of the Board voted to abandon the Emienton road. No trains have since been run on the road. The people of Emienton, who are large owners of the stock of the Emienton and Carion Company, if this action of the managers is rathfied at a meeting of the stockholiers to be held this week, will ask for the appointment of a receiver. The defence of the managers for their action is that there is not business enough to run both roads.

## DWARF WOOLLY ELEPHANTS.

Only Three Feet Tall, yet Belleved to be at Least Seven Years Old, Charles Reiche & Brother have received two dwarf elephants from the mountains of the Malay peninsula. They are the first ele-

phants of their species ever brought to this country, and a gentleman who saw them yesterday said that he had visited all of the great zo ological exhibitions in Europe and had not seen anything like them. They are males, and their names are Prince and Sidney. Prince, the larger, is thirty-six inches tall. Sidney is only twenty-eight inches in height. They are supposed to be about five and seven years old re-

posed to be about five and seven years old respectively. They are covered with a thick coat of bristly hair. Mr. Reiche calls it wool, and says that he shall style them the woolly elephants. He accounts for this growth by the fact that the elephants lived far up the mountains, where the climate is cold.

Prince and Sidney are secured by a small rope around a hind leg. They are playful and harmless, and they keep their little trunks stretched out to strangers to be petted. They love to be scratched on the under size of the trunk close to the mouth, and they hold their trunks curied back over their heads as long as any one scratches them. Like elephants of larger growth, they keep up a swaying motion. any one scratches them. Like elephants of larger growth, they keep up a swaying motion, either sidewise or forward and bleckward. When a visitor lets one of the little fellows take his hand he delicately curis his proboscis around it and carries it gently to his mouth. Then he trumpels his satisfaction.

The anima's were brought to this city in the Orderdshire, Capt. C. P. Jones, on Wednesday, from Singapore. They were captured about 800 miles from Singapore by a rajah while out hunting.

hunting.

# VOTERS REGISTERING.

A Few Holders of 1868 Certificates Arrested

Very few cases of interference on the part of Federal supervisors of election were reported yesterday, the second day of registration for voters. The decision of Judge Biatchford in the proceedings against Chief Supervisor Davesport seemed to have had benedefal effect on those officers, and made them more cautious and circumspect in the performance of their duties. Fewer instances of trouble occurred than on the first day of registration. holders of naturalization certificates of 1868. who applied for registration, instead of having their papers taken from them, were arrested and taken, with their rapers, before a United States Commissioner. Where they were unable to give bail they were committed to Ludlow

to give bail they were committed to Ludlow street jail.

William O'Brien was arrested by an election marshal, on complaint of a Federal supervisor, for attempting to register at 117 Waverley place, in the Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Assembly District, on a naturalization certificate issued by the Sunreme Court in 1868. He was taken before United States Commissioner Deuel, and admitted that a professional witness named Gaff swore to his identity at the time he was naturalized. He said that he came to the United States twelve or thirteen years ago. Gaff swore that he lived in the same house with the trisoner. The prisoner was released on his own recognizance.

John Kelly was arrested for attempting to

the orisoner. The prisoner was released on his own recognizance.

John Kelly was arrested for attempting to register on an 1868 paper at 11 West street. He said that his ceruficate of naturalization was handed to him without his having appeared at court. He was held to answer in \$1,000 ball, and in default was sent to Ludiow street pail.

Michael Daly was arrested for offering to register on an 1868 certificate t 35 Clinton place. He said that he came to this country when he was 25 years old, and that he had not declared his intention to become a citizen. He was taken to jail. Subsequently he gave ball in \$1,000, and was released.

Richard Mooney was arrested at 539 Third avenue, in the Thirteenth Election District of the Elighteenth Assembly District for offering to register on a certificate of 1868 to which it was claimed that he had no right. Being unable to produce had in \$1,000, he was sent to jail.

In each instances the certificates of naturalization were taken from the accussed persons and held as exidence.

James Rafferty. Timothy Donovan, and George Butcher, whose right to vote was challenged by supervisors begues they held 1868 papers. Were before Supervisor Davenport. A terdescribing the way in which they were naturalized, he decided that there was no cause for interiering with them.

A ter describing the way in which they were naturalized, he decided that there was no cause for interiering with them.

About two hundred persons, appointed as supervisors on the recommendation of Tammany Hait, took the oath of office before Commissioner Shields on Tuesday night, and attended at the places of registration yeaterday.

Charles Otto of 157 Prince street was arrested in the Twenty-sixth Election District of the Fifth Assembly District for seeking to register on a certificate of 1868. He was taken to the headquarters of the Fifth Assembly District for seeking to register on a certificate of 1868. He was taken to the headquarters of the Fifth Assembly District for the best of the fifth assembly District as the country discharged.

The prison pen in room 103 in the Post Office outlying, which was used extensively in 1878 to rise detention of holders of 68 napers, and which was designated before the Wallace Investigating Committee as the cage, was locked and without any inmales yesterday.

### More Trouble About Brooklyn's Water Supply.

A break in the shaft of Engine 3 in the A break in the shaft of Engine 3 in the Ribsewood jumping station was resterday reported to commissioner French of the Bruckiye Reard of City Works, and the newserved to add to the starm aircealy excitoid at an the dancer of a partial failure of the water stiply. The freesk securized at the many nominal of the shaft, and its aroung discovery of Engineer Fry, it is believed, prevented a more secure section. Chief Engineer Van Burren reported that it would probably be an additional index the engineeran be such a same. Mr. Yan Burren says that it is more important bran even now to see picture consumption of water down, and be suggested that all street washers be reload. The remaining confinese cannot pump over Systems galletis a day, and that now be the first of consumption.

Beath of the Hon. Peleg Sprague. Bestos, Oct. 13.-The Hon, Peleg Sprague died here this morning, aced e7. In 1821 and 1822 he was in the Nineteenth Congress, and went to the Scane in 1823, severing until 1823. If was afterward Judge of the United States District Court for Massachusetts from 1840 to 1885. HEREDITARY CRIME.

A Family of Seven Persons of whom Six were Inmates of Prisons.

The death of James Flaherty, a convict in Clinton Prison, by violence at the hands of his keepers, which was described by Quimbo Appo, Jr., upon his discharge from that institution recalls a family history that illustrates the theory that crime is hereditary. The Fisherty family consisted of father, mother, three sous, and two daughters. The father. Patrick, was a notorious thief in the Fourth Ward. He served several terms in the penitentiary for various offences. In 1874 he was shot dead while engaged in a robbery on Long Island. The mother s an habitual drunkard, and spends most of her time on Blackwell's Island. She has been in the penitentiary. The oldest son, Thomas, was a thief from childhood. He began his career with Abe Coakley, now in the Tombs for complicity in the Manhattan Bank burglary, Martin Broderick, Moutz, and other noted criminals. Their chief

Manhattan Bank burglary, Martin Broderick, Moiutz, and other noted eriminals. Their chie occupation was stealing cotton during the war, when that stable letched enormous prices. After serving several terms in the penitentiary. Thomas was arrested in 1875 for pleking pockets and sentenced to Sing Sing. He escaped, but was recaptured, he being rearrested for the same crime about a year after his escape. He was convicted and sentenced again, but escaped while on his way to Sing Sing. Deputy Sheriffs Burns and Mulholland had him in charge, when he jumped through a car window. It is believed that he is now in Canada.

Jim, the second son, was sent to Clinton prison for three years for picking pockets. He was taken sick with cancer of the stomach, became refactory and was pinced in a dark cell. His sufferings became so intones that he cried all night. The keepers attempted to correct him, and in the struggie that ensured it is alleged that he was strangled to death.

Patrick, Jr., the youngest son, is now serving out a five years' sentence for burglary in the first degree. While attempting to rob a house in Rosseveit street about six months ago he was caught in the act by Detective Carr of the Ock street poice. He pleaded guilty. The elder daughter is an habitué of vile resorts, and has served one term in the penitentiary for stealing a diamond pin from a conspicuous sporting man. The mother and daughter were in the penitentiary at the same time. The younger daughter is an exception to the rest of the lamily, she being a respectable woman.

## MRS. FEELY'S GRAVE.

ames Hogan Fills It Up and Stands Guard to Prevent its Being Respend.

Mrs. Edward Feely, while she was hangng out clothes at West Point, in February five ears ago, was caught in a sudden squall and thrown violently to the ground. She died of the injuries she received, and was buried by her daughter, Mrs. James Hogan of Highland Falls, a few miles south of West Point. She had not lived with her husband for several years before her death. She was a thrifty woman and it was found that she had about \$1,700 in money saved. This went to her daughters. After her death her husband married again.

On Friday, Sept. 17, the second wife died. She received the rites of the Catholic Church, and, since her husband was too poor to bury her she was buried by friends. Father Early, the parish priest, marked out a spot for the grave. The nterment was to take place at 3 o'clock on Sunday of last week. The grave was dug early on Sunday morning. When the remains were borne to the cemetery in the afternoon the friends and neighbors who accompanied them were surprised to find that it had been filled up again, and that James Hozan, the husband of the first Mrs. Feely's daughter, had done it. The site for the grave had been selected, as a matter of course, beside the grave of Feely's first wife. It was not supposed, when it was selected, that there would be any objection. Hogan, however, who remained in the cemetery to meet those who brought the remains declared that the remains should not be buried in what he regarded as his plot. He was very in-fitnant at what he called an invasion of his rights, and said that the bodies of the two women should never he side by side. The coffin was set down beside the refilled grave, Father Early, who had to attend to the Sunday school, was not in the cemetery. Matters were thus at a standstill, when Constable James McCallum, who had gone to the cometery as one of the bearers, interfered. He said the grave had been legally selected and made, and that it would be a violation of law for Hogan to interrupt the interment. He want and got spades and picks from the tool house, and two residents of Highland Falls, named Hedden and Wallace, and two solders from West Point named Barney Kelly and James Hedden voi-untered to reopen the grave. Hogan, seeiing it was hopeless to resist, went away. The reopening of the grave was completed and the body was put into it, where it has remained.

A quarter of a century ago Thomas Cox give the land for the Roman Catholic cemetery at Highland Falls to be a source of income to the church. The smallness of the number buried was the cause why the pastor did not avait himself of this source of revenue, the greater number of his parishioners who died being buried in the West Point military cometery. Henry Hogan regarded a large piot which he laid out, though unauthorized to doe, as his own. He therefore believed that he had a right to exclude the body of any person he chose from th Sunday morning. When the remains were orne to the cemetery in the afternoon the

explanation he has shown no intention to make further opposition.

# The Cincinnati Fallure.

From the Exponent To-day the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition draws to a close. It has not been as well patronized, either by exhibitors or visitors, as was that of last year. It may be that the holding of annual expositions is not advisable. Improvements in machinery and other appliances and adjuncts of industry and art are not taking place so rapidly as to avoid a sameness in annual exhibits. Many of the industries which provide the neces saries, conforts, and luxuries of life have been totally unrepresented in the exposition, and the general management of the whole affair has not been worthy of a great industrial centre like Cincinnati.

# A Hearse for Some Small Town.

"And now, gentlemen," said the auctioneer of Arch. Johnston & Co., yesterday morning, after selling of Arch. Johnston & Co., yesteriay merring, after sening several horses and carriages. "I have an interesting object to offer. John, bring in that hearse. There, wentlemen, is a first-class second-hand square hearse, with rose wood platform, silver-plated inned rails, cloth curtains, with gold fringe and tassels. Why, it would be a genuine pleasure to be buried from that hearse. What am I offered for it? It is sold by order of the City Marshall Let me hear a hid. What am I offered for this clegant houses." hearse?"
The bearse was very different from those that are considered fashiomable at the present day and was evidently not much sought after. At length a man bid \$40. It was the only bid, and he get bid hearse, "It's just the thing for some some small country town."

### Engaged at the Grand Opera. From the Parising

Miss Gerirude M. Griswold, the young Ameriin tady who carried of the monors be entitled in Paris monors while, has been engaged by Mander Vanorchel the Satissia, Academy of Moste. The engagement is the Satissia Academy of Moste. The engagement is refer had a tail month in which to decide whether the sand Speak would require the arrivers of this Year's exterior winner, but he was only a few days in coming terms with this lady. We may add that the terms are one usually paid to graduates of the Comervature. By e way, Miss Grawold is not the meet of the there are it the above of that gentleman's wise. She is the only sunfater of the late tharles E. Grawold, whose fortune as wrecked in the crisis of 1879.

It Looks Like the Empire. The cannon's boom, the tramper's biare, The big brass bands that shake the air,

name of titant seen everywhere-Why, this looks like the Empire. The discipline of marching herdes, With uniforms and guns and swords,

All of the best that cash affords-

Why, this looks like the Empire. Rich men, who claim to own the town, And want to keep the people down,

That's waiting for the Empire. 'Tis surely an imposing sight, The street affame with torches light, And banners gay, and mottoes bright,

For Grant and for the Empire. They throw aside all idle cant, And Garffeld cheers are sadly scant

While all throw up their hats for Grant-Not Garfield, but the Empire. Tis thus, by pageants and by shows,

That had ambition overifirows

Fair treedom's alters, raising those

If freedom's sons would still be free, Let them beware of what they see, And register their grand decree Against both Grant and Empire.

Then let the people, while they can, bestroy the great imperial plan. By voting for an honest man From whom they war no Empire.

An Oblinary Poet's Philosophy of Birth and Death.

From the Philadelphia Lodger be came into the world without her consent, She went out with the consumption to cure; know she will find in spirit the A physician that will cure her sure. SUNBEAMS.

-Senhor Pontes Pererrà de Millo, the ex Prime Minister of Portugal, has negotiated the marria of the heir apparent to the throne of Portugal with

Russian princess. -The East Anglian Daily Times, an Eng. lish paper, reports that the divorced wife of the Rey. Newman Hall was married at the Registrar's effice, Great Yarmouth, in the month of August, to Richardson, the groom whose name was prominently menuoned in

Dr. Hall's suit for divorce. -It is a curious fact that every prince of the royal house of Prussia, when young, is taught some useful trade or other, for the purpose of solering the mind and bringing it isoe to face with the material world and the realities of life, and among the profusion of curlosities and artistic relics which crowd the Emperor's private cabinet may be seen specimens of book

by his sons and grandsons. -Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the late Chief Baron. enjoyed for fifteen years an average professional income of £35,000 \$125 000), the largest income ever residently an English lawyer except Lord Selborne, who as Sir Roundell Palmer, before his elevation to the woodsack realized for some years \$150,000 a year. The largest in. come made by a physician in Buztand was by Sir Benja. min Brodie, who realized in one year \$65,000, of which \$25,000 was for one operation for the stone.

-Mme. Patti has resolved upon selling her Brecon seat, Crau-y-nos Castle, Waiss, upon which she has latterly spent a great fortune. She has been surprised at the high assessment placed upon the cases, and has been displessed by depredations made on hor estate. The water works which she erected at considerable expense have been destroyed, the river and and are posched upon for fish and game, and the positiers have had the audacity to come to the door

the castle to offer their spoil for sale.

The eldest son of a Duke, of a Marquis, or of an Earl, although he remains a commo sometimes changed, but usually the same title is used for several generations. The son of the Duke is commonly the Marquis, of a Marquis an Earl, and of an Barl a Viscount; but this is not always the case; for instance, the Marquis of Salisbury's second title is Barl of Salisbury; so, in or-der to obviate confusion, his eldest son is forced to take

the third title, which is Viscount Cranborne.

—Nebraska theatre audiences are unconventional in their conduct. At Lincoln, while John T. Raymond was presenting the trial scale in "Council Sellers," two dogs began to fight in the centre aide. All attention was instantly diverted from the stage to the fight. "I move we suspend proceedings in this court." said Raymond, "and I'll bet a dollar on the white deg." "I'll take you," cried a man in the andience. The white dog won, the dollar was passed across the footlights to the star, and the acting of the play was resumed.

-In commenting on a drinking bout in Seotland, wherein four "respectable and industri farm servants drank a quart of whiskey apiece, one of whom killed himself, and another threatened to "whitewash the walls" with a young woman's brains the by and, that there is a compared to the practice in Scotland of getting deliberately drunk periodically at certain fairs and markets, but clusters bly adds, that those is solided occasions are "looked forward to as variations in a monotonous existence, for

which wives and mothers make preparation."

—The French Minister for War, with a view to encouraging a taste for horse exercise and to develop a knowledge of horse flesh in the cavairy, has instructed the commanders of this branch of the service to allow a certain number of officers to take part is herse races and steeplechases. In no case are they to run for money prizes, but only in such instances as the rewards consist of cups or works of art. In races get up by officers themselves they are to ride their chargers but in public races they must run horses that are their own property, and must not ride in uniform. Non-commissioned officers are only to ride in military taces and

steeptechases taking place in the garrison towns to which they are stationed.

—Chester Dixon, a Chectaw Indian, aged 17, killed a squaw. It is believed that he was tournearly insane, but no such defence was interposed at its trial, and he was convicted of murder. The sentence was that he should be shot at noon on a certain day. In the mean time he was allowed to go free, on his piedae, that he rould present himself at the appointed time to be pain ished with death. He quietly made the arrang ments for his own tuneral, gave away such property as he had, and consulted with an aged Choctaw secras to the Indian belief in a happy hunting ground. A crowd was gathered at the place of execution when the condemned man, at mon precisely, rode to the spot on a pony. He was as steady and cool as though caring nothing for the ordest. Some women wept, and he smiled at them rather coutemptuously. The shooting was done so well that he

died instantly. -Some idea (says the Berlin correspondent of the London Teast may be formed of the educa-tional status of the German army and navy from at its tics just published, according to which, of the 140,881 360 were examined in the German language, only 6,000 in another tongue (Poll-h chiefly), while 2,217 were de void of any school training. Those who could writher read nor write numbered 1.57 per cent. of the entire number, as against 1.80 in the year 1878-79, 1.73 is 1877-78, 2.12 in 1976-77; and 2.37 in 1875-70, from which a would appear that education in the army and navy has improved at the rate of nearly 1 per cent during the last five years. The districts which most require the right ous supervision of a school board are Bast and West Prussia, Posen, Bromberg, Oppein, the Palatinate and Alsace-Lorraine.

-In consequence of the unhealthy sme my of Science, with a view to ascertaining whether the odors emanate from the ground forming the toinidation of the streets, has analyzed a q antity of the cards. This soil, which is quite black, was subjected to imposent washings, and after elimination of the rubbush it was ound to consist of about eig. t and a half parts of crystalfixed sulphur to one and a half of coal tar, the latter ele-ment originating in the constant escape of gas from the subter anean tubes. The ground was found to be also permeated with exidized from derived from the constant wearing away of the metal substances, such as horses shoes and carriage wheels, against the readways, it has, therefore, been proved that there is no source of damen in the soil of the city itself, and the stiffing smells which

are daily met must be traced to another ori -It is on record that after the horrible 10th of August, and in conjunction with his brother officers in the garrison of Strasburg, the Prince Victor de Broglie and the Duc d'Arquillon, Rouget de l'Isle, the author of the "Marseillaise," refused to take the oath of a legiance to the republic, and that in consequence of this refusal he incurred the furious hostility of the Strasbourg democracy, from whose wrath the delegates of the As sembly had the greatest difficulty in reaculng him It is lixewise shown from his published works that the "Chant du Jura," written in 1814, has "Vive le roi for s burden, and that in "Les Veterans," composed in 1818, he lands "our noble King." From all this it would appear that the famous lyrist, to whom a status is now being erected at Choisy-le-Roi, is fully entitled to a place in the "Dictionnaire des Gironettes," or reverl e weathercocks. When he died he was in receipt of a per

ion from Louis Philippe. -A new tragedian is enjoying a boom in the West. He is Thomas W. Keene, formerly a member of the Bowery Theatre company in this city, and during later years the leading actor of the California Theatre ompany. San Francisco. He began his career as a stalast work in Chicago, playing Boader, Richard III. Sagira skilelia and Sichelica. In the character of Hamirine work an embrandered porket sent to him by Boots, with the message: "May you have as good luck as I have lad with it," and as finheid be carried a sword presented by McCullough. He made a great popular hit, the theatre being pleased at every performance. The target follows mays. "His personal appearance is not units that of Edwin Rooth, and his electronary methods either forther remaind one of that arter. Frequently he gives expensely dence of the possession of that dramatic fire would kindles an and once into enthusiasm. In the mechanism of acting he is preferent, but -and this arises from a link

of practice in such parts-his study, by which he en The London Telegraph thus discourses about I, intouting "We are only just begrowing to estimate the terrible effects of the great for which the and britis interrepairing from November 1873 to the first week in February, 1986, and which enormously increased the death rap of the equances not even yet fairly disposed of of the other large towns of Great Retent suffered to any extent comparable with the distribute that larger I so long and so catamitmosiy in Lordon. Astron. is 100 disease which appeared to be most fixedly influenced to the mortality by the continuous feet. In the Armonical terms of the continuous feet. weeks of the present year, when the done return hotel for a time, the steaths from this mainly dropled at once to about 30 per cent below the average, have an violarly rise a in the middle of December, when the base was severe to 43 per cent above the average. There again, on deserting at the end of January and its Lineance with thereased the say through the first of the following rounds, the desirts from asthmatione to the alarmon bright a 22 per control erage, falling again, where the real most lead of the same of the same and the same us low a point as they had at at her a coll time. Of course, all lung the assemble and in ione of them equation systems in cose company carying density, or, unliability, in prompt you

> A MEAN SLANDER. They had just each anced their rings.
> And saten the end bushing.
> Discussing the sate of a weather
> And several other things.

It was michagit ero us tone.
And a little piece of energial playing
from the close of a same der
was suck on the and of a tree.
Was suck on the and of a tree.

eneticial change.